

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Attached to the enclosure are five ozalid diagrams, Annexes A to E, as described in the report.

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REPORT

COUNTRY Hungary

DATE DISTR. 30 January 1959

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN HUNGARY

Introduction

This report describes the many discussions and decisions which took place in Hungary prior to the development of an item of telecommunications equipment. It goes into considerable detail concerning the individual ministries, institutes, directorates, and factories which may become involved prior to the beginning of work. It traces an item of telecommunications gear from the first talks concerning the need or desire for it through its development and production and to its eventual delivery to a consumer. 25X1

The annexes, which depict the ministries, directorates, institutes, and factories of the Hungarian telecommunications industry, were prepared in sequence. Annex A presents the complete picture (shows all offices and organizations which become involved), Annex B depicts those offices involved in the preliminary talks prior to an actual planning operation, Annex C shows those offices which do the actual planning of the research and development, Annex D depicts those offices which control the planning of production, and Annex E presents those offices which participate in the informative professional talks during planning, research and development, and finally the production.

Annexes B, C, D, and E were prepared from the master annex, which is Annex A. Superimpose each successive annex, or any one of them, over the master annex and the entire organization is revealed, showing those offices which do and those which do not participate in a particular activity.

1. General Organizational Information (See Annex A)

a. The Politburo

The Politburo, in Hungary as in all Satellite countries, was by far the most powerful body in the country and had the most influence; its word was final in everything pertaining to Hungarian internal affairs. It was always headed by the First Secretary of the Communist Party, politically the most powerful individual in the country, and was composed of selected members of the Central Committee, including the more important Party bosses.

b. The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers

The Central Committee was the top consulting body of the Party. Its members theoretically were elected; however, in practice, the composition of the Central Committee reflected the current political situation. Members of the Central Committee could be ousted from the group through action taken by the Politburo. all decisions of the Central Committee were unanimous and generally in accordance with the wishes of the First Secretary of the Party. 25X1

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The Council of Ministers consisted of the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Ministers, who normally were also members of the Politburo. [redacted] some of the members of the Council of Ministers did not belong to the Politburo. Likewise, all or part of them may have been members of the Central Committee; [redacted] most of them "wore two or three hats." Decisions were rendered by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in the form of decrees. 25X1

c. The Secretariat of the Communist Party

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The Secretariat was a group of influential members of the Council of Ministers, headed by the First Secretary. This group did all the paper work concerning decisions of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and was responsible for insuring that such decisions were carried out and for maintaining all records and data pertaining to an issued decree.

The Secretariat was broken down into a number of departments. One of these was the Industrial and Communications Department, headed by the deputy prime minister under whose jurisdiction the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry fell and acting as his administrative organization. This ministry was responsible for the development and production of telecommunications equipment.

d. The Deputy Prime Ministers and the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry

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(1) Prime Ministers

There were several deputy prime ministers in Hungary. [redacted] one was in charge of heavy and machine industries, one in charge of light industry, one in charge of foreign trade, and one in charge of defense and the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) The Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry².

The Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry had about six deputy ministers. The first deputy minister was in charge of directorates for military matters (Deputy Minister A in Annex A); other deputies (not shown in Annex A) handled other sectors of industry. The second deputy minister (Deputy Minister B in Annex A) was in charge of heavy and machine industry development and production, including telecommunications, heavy current, and measuring instruments. In addition to the directorates under this deputy was the Technical Main Department, operational for the entire ministry and not confined to any one directorate, which was responsible for all research and development and the planning facilities required for this and for production carried out in the ministry. For example, if a new plant was to be erected or a new laboratory installed, the decision was made by the Technical Main Department.

The Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry had directly subordinate to it a Planning Main Department, which was responsible for all planning within the industry. Such planning consisted of a determination of the value of products to be produced by the Ministry, the amount of money to be spent or invested, and the over-all distribution of the products manufactured.

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e. The Telecommunications Directorate

The Telecommunications Directorate was the first office where planning was done with respect to matters of telecommunications importance. All matters pertaining to telecommunications in Hungary, except those of the PTT, were channeled to the Telecommunications Directorate from the Planning Main Department or the Technical Main Department of the Deputy Minister.

The Directorate consisted of a Planning Department, a Technical Department, and several factories in Hungary which produced telecommunications equipment. The BHG plant was used as an example in this report and will be used as a typical situation. The directors of the factories were directly subordinate to the Director of the Telecommunications Directorate, and were therefore on a level with the Planning Department and the Technical Main Department.³ The Director of the Telecommunications Directorate decided which plant would be assigned the research and development and/or production of an item. The Planning and Technical Departments and the director of the BHG plant worked together very closely.

f. The BHG Plant

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The director of the BHG plant received orders from the Telecommunications Directorate. During the preparation of plans at the BHG plant, and during the many discussions which were held concerning an item, it was normal procedure for the export manager of the BHG plant to be present since he always worked very closely with the Telecommunications Main Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The BHG plant was organized in much the same manner as the Telecommunications Directorate, but on a lower level of authority. The Planning Main Department of BHG operated in the same manner as the Planning Department of the Directorate. Also, as a further example, the Microwave Factory Unit of BHG had a Planning Office which corresponded to the Planning Main Department of BHG, but it was on a different level and, in place of over-all interest, its interest was specific (microwave production). The lowest level at which planners were used was for individual production lines in a factory.

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g. Directorates "A" and "B"

This was one aspect of the over-all organization concerned with telecommunications there were two directorates which were identified as "A" and "B" and that they were under one of the deputy ministers of the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry. several plants were subordinate to Directorate "B" and specifically named the Vadasztölténygyár in SZEKESFEHERVÁR, the Finommechanikai Vállalat, and the Telecommunications Research Institute in BUDAPEST as examples, there were undoubtedly many others, and Directorate "B", especially, was engaged in matters of special military importance.

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h. The Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications became involved in telecommunications discussions and planning only if the item being discussed was of interest to or was to be used by the PTT. the PTT must purchase, install, and operate its own equipment and that this fact led to PTT participation in the talks on many occasions. In other words, the PTT amounted to one of the telecommunications

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industry's best customers. The technical experts of the Radio Main Department, the Radio Department, and the Technical Development Department of the Deputy General Director of PTT had numerous discussions with departmental experts of BHG. Such discussions concerned technical specifications of an item to be produced, whether PTT was interested in buying it, and, if so, the forint value of equipment which would be allotted to PTT.

1. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Defense

[] one could be sure that in all instances the Ministry of Defense would have personnel present at all levels of discussions. The military had an interest, not only from the standpoint of possible use by the military, but also because it would want to know "what was going on." 25X1

The Ministry of Foreign Trade would probably have people present during the majority of the talks, and, of course, they were concerned with what could be exported, in what quantity, and at what price.

j. Funding Information

Funding for all research and development and production in Hungary was controlled by the Ministry of Finance through an independent department of the National Planning Office, which was directed by a minister. This office or department handled funding or financial matters on a national scale. Within every ministry there was a Financial Main Department, which was on the same level as all other Main Departments within that particular ministry and which took care of all financial matters. At directorate level there was a financial department, which in turn controlled finances within the directorate. In the BHG plant there was a chief accountant who handled all financial matters within the BHG plant. The chief accountant was directly responsible to the director of BHG.

2. Preliminary Party Talks Prior to Planning (See Annex B)

a. Level of Discussions

Annex B reveals that there were five levels of discussions involved in the planning of a complex item of telecommunications equipment. The first level (Item 1, Annex B) was in the Politburo, where the prime minister and the deputy prime ministers were present. The second level (Item 2, Annex B) involved the various ministries, the National Planning Office, and the deputy ministers of those ministries which might possibly be interested. The third level (Item 3a, Annex B) involved the directorates; the fourth level (Item 3b, Annex B) involved the directors and heads of various departments that were on the same level as the individual directors. The fifth level (Item 3c, Annex B) involved the technical people who were likely to become involved in the detailed planning for research and development and who would probably be responsible for production.

(1) Politburo Discussions, First Level (Item 1, Annex B)

Discussions started in the Politburo, where the principal political implications were investigated. [] such things as the living standards of the country (Were they to be raised? To be lowered? To remain static?), the foreign trade aspects of an item, and which ministry or ministries was to handle the development and production of an item were discussed. Specific details were never discussed in the Politburo, and the talks were always of a general nature. [] typical examples would have been: "We would like to have a television network 25X1

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[redacted]
for Hungary within the next five or six years. Shall we use foreign products for it and/or shall we produce our own?" or "During the next three years, Hungary must set up and equip six Army divisions. What types and amount of equipment will we need to completely equip them?" Such talks lasted for several weeks or months and [redacted] independent decisions were never rendered by the Politburo; all decisions were based on directives or orders from MOSCOW. 25X1

Upon termination of discussions in the Politburo, the results, in the form of directives, were sent to the Central Committee. Copies of the directives were also sent to the prime minister and to the deputy prime ministers. [redacted] it might appear strange that copies were sent to the prime minister and other personnel who participated in the talks originally in the Politburo, but the directives served only as their record of decisions. [redacted] many people would participate in talks at different levels, their decisions having different levels of authority. 25X1

(2) Ministerial Discussions, Second Level (Item 2, Annex B) 25X1

After the directives of the Politburo had been published and distributed and after sufficient time had elapsed for their study, the second round of discussions was held at ministerial level. The president of the National Planning Office also attended the second series of meetings, and so did a number of deputy ministers. Their object was to break down the decisions of the Politburo into more exact terms. What will be produced? How much will be produced? What are the export possibilities of the various items? What are the military implications? These and numerous other facts had to be resolved before the decisions of the Politburo could be further disseminated.

The results of the discussions at the second level were carefully compiled and published. Copies of the results were sent to the Politburo and also to several of the ministries which would be affected by the decisions made by the Central Committee.

(3) Third, Fourth, and Fifth Level of Discussions (Items 3a, 3b, 3c of Annex B).

[redacted] at the last three levels of discussion, decisions began to be more complicated and detailed. After the meetings of the Politburo and the Central Committee were concluded, decisions took the form of more detailed type planning. Items were named, and places to produce them or perform research and development on them were identified. The financial aspects of the items under discussion also began to assume definite proportions. [redacted] up to this point anywhere from one to two years may have been consumed, depending on the classification of the projects. 25X1

Note that the Central Committee had an Industrial and Communications Department. The deputy head of this department watched the published decisions of the Central Committee for items of telecommunications interest and extracted them. [redacted] in every step involving the final production of a complex item of telecommunications equipment, extreme care was taken by all personnel. The explicit reason was that no one wanted to make a mistake and come under the fire of the top officials, and so everyone moved with extreme caution. 25X1

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3. Planning of Research and Development (See Annex C)

a. General Information

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Beginning with Annex C, a single complex item of telecommunications equipment was selected for discussion. the procedures described would be essentially the same for all items. The telecommunications item selected for discussion was the broad-band frequency modulated microwave link equipment. Therefore, Annexes C, D, and E depict the organization from the viewpoint of a type telecommunications project. This involved preliminary Party talks, preliminary planning activities, applied research and development at the Telecommunications Research Institute, development within the BHG plant, planning for production at the BHG plant, and finally, the steps taken in production.

In the item selected for discussion, it was assumed that the project had no direct military use, which meant only that the Ministry of Defense did not initiate it. If the military had initiated the project of the broad-band frequency-modulated microwave link equipment, the experts of the Military Engineering Institute would have been present during all talks, the making of plans during research, development, and for production of the prototypes. Finally, the experts of the Military Acceptance Institute would have been present to perform field tests and to make the final acceptance for the military.

b. Top Level Planning for Research and Development

An examination of Annex C reveals the steps taken in the over-all planning for the start of research and development on the broad-band microwave link project. Top level planning started in the National Planning Office and more specifically in the Telecommunications Department of the Industrial and Communications Main Department, which was subordinated to the first deputy president of the National Planning Office. The first specific plans established deadlines, the amount of export (if any), funding information, the ministry to handle the research and development, and other general information. Upon completion of the plans in the National Planning Office, they were sent back to the Council of Ministers, where they were studied and approved. Careful consideration was always given to the provision that plans comply strictly with the decisions of the Politburo and the Central Committee. From the Council of Ministers the plans were sent to the deputy prime minister who had as one of his ministries the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry. From the deputy prime minister's office the plans were sent to the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, where they were logged and received control numbers, and all information was carefully tabulated for future use. This work was actually done in the Industrial and Communications Department of the Secretariat. From the Secretariat the plans were sent to the Minister of Heavy and Machine Industry, who noted them and sent them on to the deputy minister who was in charge of the Telecommunications Directorate. Inasmuch as the broad-band equipment involved considerable research and development which would take place at the Telecommunications Research Institute, the deputy minister in charge of that activity was called in to discuss the work. The Technical Main Department of the deputy minister's office performed the actual work of co-ordinating with the deputy minister in charge of the Telecommunications Research Institute. The Technical Main Department was the co-ordinating and liaison office for the ministry. (If the plans had not required considerable research, they would have gone directly to the Telecommunications Directorate).

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c. Plans Submitted to the Deputy Minister

Plans submitted to Deputy Minister B were not complete but stated what would be done and by what date the prototype would be ready. From the office of Deputy Minister B the plans went to Directorate "B," where more formulation took place, and after this they were sent to the chief engineer of the Telecommunications Research Institute (TKI). In the case illustrated, the chief engineer of the Telecommunications Research Institute was the first technical man to see the plans in the entire chain of planning. The chief engineer then called in the chief of the Microwave Main Department of the Institute, and final detailed plans were made for the start of research and development. During this phase of the work, the plans might go "back up the line" a time or two for corrections or changes. It was during this stage of planning that contacts were made with the military, the PTT, or perhaps BHG for technical consultations. It was considered good practice to call in experts from each organization to get their opinions and advice prior to the start of actual work.

(1). TKI Chief Engineer's Planning

[redacted] generally at this stage of planning trouble began to manifest itself. Inasmuch as the chief engineer was the first qualified person to evaluate the project in terms of time, material, space, availability of personnel to perform the research, and availability of test equipment, his evaluation was very critical. If, as an example, the chief engineer believed that the time allotted for the production of the first prototype was too short, he contacted the Technical Main Department of Ministry A and informed them of that fact. If the chief of the Technical Main Department knew that the project had top priority and was therefore being pushed to the limit, he would have to send the request for extension of time through channels to the Council of Ministers or to the Central Committee. Otherwise, the chief of the Technical Main Department might possibly justify the extension himself, depending on the assigned priority other than AA or absolute top priority. [redacted] in practice everyone wanted to be sure he was "covered" with respect to time. Anyone having anything to do with the project ordinarily wrote a letter explaining why it was impossible to meet the assigned deadline. However, a prototype would be produced as close to the deadline as possible, but it would be stated that many details were yet to be finished, or additional specifications had been incorporated which would take additional time, or appropriate test equipment was not available. In any event such procedures enabled development engineers to have additional time. [redacted]

(2) Planning Within BHG

Once research and development on the broad-band frequency modulated microwave link equipment started at TKI, information on its progress and technical specifications were channeled to the BHG plant which would be producing the item. When this information passed through the Technical Main Department of Deputy Minister A, additional deadlines were set for starting production at BHG; these were channeled through the director of the Telecommunications Directorate to the director of the BHG plant. This channeling of information on the progress of the equipment continued until the prototype was finished. At this time the BHG plant would have to send a team of experts to TKI to work closely with the engineers there in order to get firsthand information on the equipment. But in the meantime, plans were going ahead at BHG for production to start by an already established date. These plans, which were actually work in designing the equipment, were the responsibility of the chief

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designer of BHG, who delegated the work to the Microwave Development Department. During design work at BHG, the chief designer stayed in very close contact with the chief engineers of BHG and TKI and anyone else whom he might consider helpful.

It was very important to remember that a single type project was being discussed. with other projects there probably would be variations in the procedure described. As an example, TKI might not get into the picture at all except on a consultation basis if BHG could handle both the research and development and production. the Technical Main Department of Deputy Minister A handled only major projects; all others were handled by the Technical Department of the Telecommunications Directorate. if the military or the PTT were interested, they would get very much involved at all levels and at all times.

4. Planning and Professional Control of Production (See Annex D)

Annex D shows the flow of plans involved in the production of the broad-band frequency-modulated microwave link equipment. The chart depicts those plans involved in the actual series production of the equipment and not the original or O series, which was always considered the prototype. The status of the research and development effort at TKI was reported at regular intervals, and copies of these reports were sent to the Secretariat, which had the over-all responsibility of keeping track of the project. Other copies were routed to the National Planning Office, which prepared top-level plans for production. Such plans included the number to be produced, the unit cost, the number to be exported, and other high level data. These plans were sent to the Council of Ministers and the deputy prime minister. They generally followed the same channels used in planning for research and development until they came to the Telecommunications Directorate, where they were channeled to the Planning Department instead of to the Technical Main Department of the Directorate. Eventually, they arrived at the office of the chief engineer of BHG, where the detailed planning for production started. The chief engineer called in the chief dispatcher of the BHG plant and discussed the plans with him. It was the chief dispatcher who did the actual planning to start production. He had to make all plans for raw materials, sub-assemblies, time for production to start, personnel, and numerous other details. The chief dispatcher worked closely with the head of the Microwave Factory Unit of BHG and with the head of the workshop scheduled to produce the equipment. He also had to maintain close liaison with the planner of the production line and the quality control people in order to work out exact procedures to be followed. In many instances, quality control would be exercised by two separate offices. As an example, if the equipment was scheduled for sale to the PTT, the PTT would also have quality control people present in addition to those of BHG. If a project was military in nature, the military would have quality control people present from its control office of the Military Engineering Institute. If the product was to be exported, the Ministry of Foreign Trade would have quality control people present at all times. In effect the job of the chief dispatcher was very complicated, and he had to be exceptionally careful that all details were taken into consideration.

5. Informative Professional Consultations (See Annex E)

Annexes A through D depict those offices responsible for making and disseminating decisions concerning telecommunications planning and production in Hungary. Annex E depicts those offices which were called on from time to time during original discussions concerning research and development and production. under some circumstances all those offices represented might participate in a given discussion and on another occasion only part or none of them. it depended to a great degree on the caliber of the person who was head

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of the offices shown on the chart. In another sense it also depended on the importance of the project or projects under discussion, its relationship to export and internal use, and the degree of respect enjoyed by certain personnel in high places. [] a perfect example would be the fact that Laszlo HERMANN, the chief engineer of BHG, participated in high level talks much more frequently than the head of the Technical Department of the Telecommunications Directorate. 25X1

The heads of offices shown on Annex E may have been called into talks purely on the basis of their professional capability. It must be borne in mind that, normally, members of the Politburo or the Central Committee were not technically qualified to determine whether a project under discussion was feasible and possible of fulfillment in Hungary. And, in another instance, personnel engaging in high level discussions might have reason to want to know the status of the military with respect to communications equipment; in which case, the chief of staff or the chief of logistics might be called into the talks. There was always the probability of export; in which case, the deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade would be consulted.

[] in addition to those offices shown on Annex E, there were others which on occasion were called in for professional consultations during all phases of planning. The principal reason for their absence is that practically all members could be present in other capacities. In explanation, [] the case of the Interministerial Telecommunications Council and the Technical Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In these instances, members were in all probability already present in other positions of importance. 25X1

[] in Hungary many influential persons in the field of telecommunications "wore two and sometimes three or more hats." In expansion of this thought, [] there were probably 15 or 20 people in Hungary who were very influential in telecommunications matters and a like number who were highly qualified engineers or specialists in the field. If the top 15 or 20 were in session, it was called the Interministerial Telecommunications Council; if a smaller number of them met, it may have been called the Academy of Sciences or the Technical Council of the PTT, and so on. Where the meeting was being held and who presided as chairman was the important thing. In any event, minutes were always taken and the chairman might or might not make a decision on the spot. He always displayed extreme caution and always made sure that he would have the backing of all members of the meeting. 25X1

When the Politburo or the Central Committee called for assistance from one of such groups, the group might or might not actually sit with the Politburo or Central Committee and discuss the situation. It would depend on the decision of the First Secretary of the Party as to whether an opinion was to be rendered verbally or in writing. [] another consideration was that any suggestion made which might have been in conflict with the expressed desires of the First Secretary of the Party would probably be ignored. As has been stated previously in this report, independent decisions were not made in Hungary. They always reflected the desires of the USSR, and a deviation from those desires was not ordinarily permitted.

6. Miscellaneous Information

a. Additional Offices and Factories and Their Positions

There were a number of other institutes, enterprises, councils, and factories in Hungary which participated in the development and/or production of telecommunications equipment but which are not shown on Annex A. The principal reason for their absence from the annex is that they played no particular role in the research and development, or the production of the frequency modulated broadband microwave links equipment, and it was believed their presence on the chart

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_____ would have complicated it without purpose. _____
 _____ the following list with their organizational positions:

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which occupied a position under the Council of Ministers and was therefore subordinate directly to that body.

The Industrial Telecommunications Research Institute, which was directly subordinate to the Telecommunications Directorate.

The Hungarian Television Enterprise, which was under the direct control of the Radio Main Department of the Hungarian PTT. 25X1

The Interministerial Telecommunications Council occupied a position subordinate to Deputy Minister B of the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry.

The Hungarian Heavy Current Directorate was also under Deputy Minister B.

The Directorate of Measurement Instruments was also under Deputy Minister B.

There were a number of telecommunications manufacturing plants which were directly subordinate to the Telecommunications Directorate.

The Radio Technical Department of the PTT was subordinate to the Radio Main Department of the PTT.

There were three principal offices which handled foreign trade in telecommunications equipment. They were "Electroimpex," "Metrimpex," and "Budavox." "Electroimpex" and "Metrimpex" were directly under the Telecommunications Main Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. "Budavox," which was primarily a BHG organization, was also under the operational control of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. 25X1

b. Changes After the Revolution

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_____ the information for this report was based on the organizational situation as it existed early in 1957. _____ sometime prior to March of that year, the number of personnel with the title of deputy prime minister was reduced to either one or two; however, former deputy prime ministers who no longer had that title acquired the title of state minister with no change in their former duties. _____ which deputy prime ministers had their titles changed _____ whether there was a change in prestige. 25X1

c. Over-all Time Elements Involved for Research and Development and Production

It would be rather difficult to precisely pinpoint the time elements involved for research and development and production of each item of telecommunications equipment. The time required would depend a great deal on the complexity of the item under discussion, the availability of basic materials, qualified personnel, and numerous other considerations. _____ in the case of the broad-band microwave equipment used as the basis for this report, it would be expected that six years would have elapsed from the time of its first being discussed in the Politburo or in the Council of Ministers to the production of the O series. This time would be broken down essentially as follows: research, approximately 2 years; development

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up to the first prototype and planning for production, about 2 years; production of the O series, from 18 months to 2 years. Some of the activities involved took place concurrently with others, and in some instances this cut the time down; in others it might have essentially increased it. This would be essentially true in cases where production started prior to complete testing of a prototype.

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COMMENTS:

The Telecommunications Research Institute was a part of Directorate "B," under a deputy minister of the Ministry of Heavy and Machine Industry.

The Military Technical Institute was a part of the Ministry of National Defense. [] the Military Technical Institute was also known as the Military Engineering Institute, but the term Technical is deemed the most accurate.

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The Institute of Military Telecommunications was part of a branch, in name only, of the Budapest Technical University, which was also known as the Budapest Technical Institute, the Budapest Polytechnic University, or the Budapest Engineering University. The terms university and institute and technical and engineering were used interchangeably. The Budapest Technical University had a Military Engineering Faculty, which consisted of a number of departments, one of which was the signal or telecommunications department. The name "Institute of Military Telecommunications" or "The Military Communications Institute" was generally applied to the telecommunications department of the Military Engineering Faculty of the Budapest Technical University. [] the title was an official one, but it was the one most commonly used. [] the Military Engineering Faculty, which was definitely an official title, was played down after the death of STALIN and suspended after the Revolution.

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3. Users of this report are cautioned, for reasons of clarification, to always bear in mind the fact that there are differences between a department which is identified as the Planning Main Department, or simply the Planning Department. A "main" department, be it planning, technical, microwave, or quality control, was directly subordinate to the highest office of the activity. Within an activity, the word "main" was dropped, and this change existed all the way down the individual production lines where the simple word "planner" was used.

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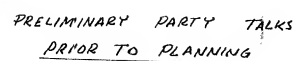
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INDICATES OTHER
ORGANIZATIONAL OFFICES

ATVIVA D



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ANNEX C

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PLANNING OF R & D.

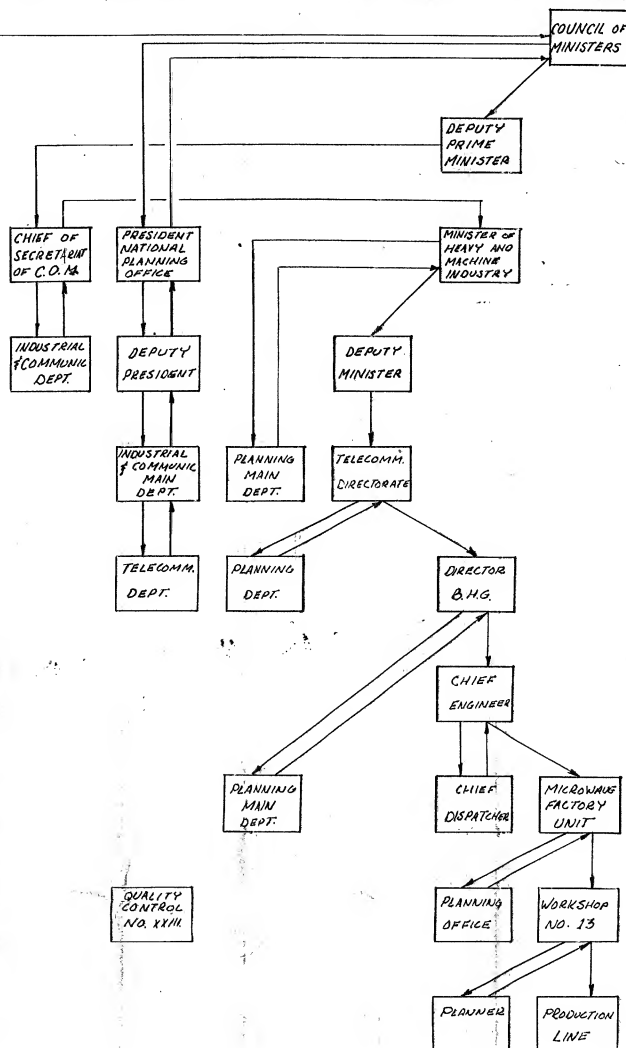
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ANNEX D

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POLITBÜRO
CENTRAL COMMITTEE
SKETCH OF OFFICES INVOLVED IN PLANNING AND PROFESSIONAL CONTROL OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTION IN HUNGARY
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS



H.T.A. SIGNAL DEPT.
K.A.I. CONTROL OFFICER

M.E.T. CONTROL EXPERTS

DEPT. DES. STAFF RADIO DEPT.

AND PROFESSIONAL CONTROL
PLANNING OF THE PRODUCTION

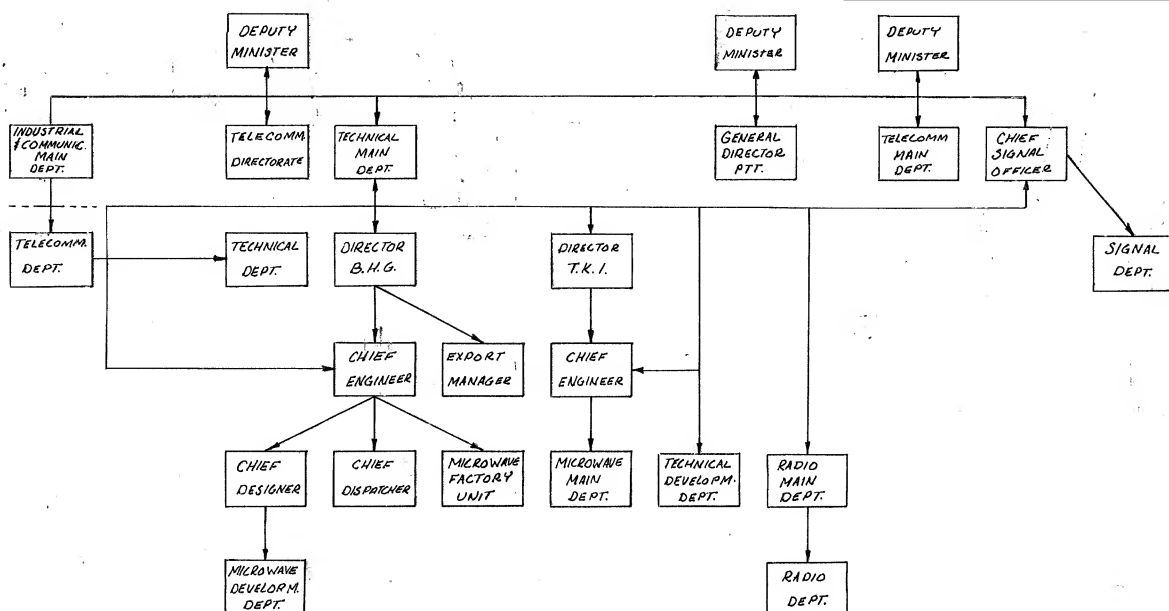
SECRET
ANNEX E

SKETCH OF OFFICES INVOLVED IN PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS DURING PLANNING FOR R and D, AND PRODUCTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT IN HUNGARY

25X1

25X1

25X1



INFORMATIVE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS
DURING PLANNING — — INDICATES OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL OFFICES

SECRET